

In Search of the "Transit" in Transit Oriented Development

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The Promise of TOD

- Support conditions favorable to transit use
- Support land development at urban densities and uses
 - Increases the value of land
- Create an <u>alternative revenue</u> stream for new infrastructure projects
 - Transit
 - Roads and highways
- Improve equity by providing a mechanism for beneficiaries of transit services to help pay for the costs
- Improve efficiency by helping to prioritize projects and concentrate benefits.

We know the successes...









But, what about the ne'er do wells and failures?



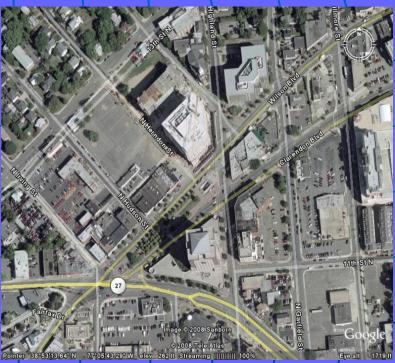




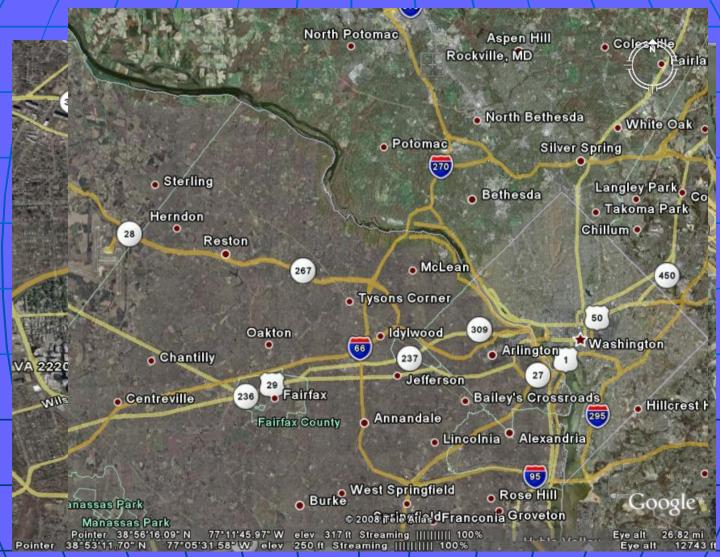


Ballston vs. Clarendon





Context is Important to TOD Success



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Transit Ridership and Investment Around DART Stations: 1999-2005

Station	Investment	Transit Ridership
	(thousands \$)	(annualized, unlinked)
Park Lane	\$610,000	26,219
Mockingbird	\$270,000	38,859
Plano (downtown)	\$260,000	8,890
Galatyn Park	\$141,300	3,983
Cedars	\$134,200	13,002
Convention Center	\$130,000	9,881
City Place	\$115,000	25,831
Pearl	\$100,000	27,444
Arapaho	\$70,000	16,696
Westmoreland	\$50,000	30,316 /
VA Medical Center	\$39,000	26,868
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The Logic of TOD

- Density (Benefits)
 - Population
 - Mixed use
 - Employment
- Congestion (Costs)
 - Degraded mobility for non-transit modes
 - No reasonable prospect for improvement
- Effective and reliable transit service
 - But this alone won't be enough to secure the benefits of TOD for the private sector

Challenges for Using Value Capture to Finance New Transit Infrastructure

Economic context

- When is a public good <u>not</u> a public good?
- Can "value capture" be used to fund new infrastructure?

Apportioning cost

- How much does the transportation improvement contribute to the increase in land value?
- What portion of the cost should the local area pay?
- When does subsidy (community financing) make sense?
- **Politics**
- Appraisals
 - Land vs. building

A Few Rules of the Road

- Success depends on economic conditions
 - Good planning enables markets to capitalize market values, but does not create the value
- Property values increase when travel efficiencies (benefits) are tangible and measurable
 - "generalized travel costs" fall
- Transit, highways are mechanisms for providing transportation benefits, not ends in themselves
- Market conditions that lead to the success of value capture differ depending on the technology